



PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD

HE PASSES AWAY PEACEFULLY AT FRIEDRICHSDORF.

DEATH OF EX-CHANCELLOR COMES AS SURPRISE TO ALL EUROPE.

Friedrichsdorf, July 30, 11:20 p. m.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock this evening.

Berlin, July 30.—Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully.

Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-Chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's



PRINCE BISMARCK IN FIELD UNIFORM.

denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the Prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the Prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweininger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years.

The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales's knee.

It appears that the ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases—neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, which was borne with iron fortitude.

WHEN THE FATAL ILLNESS BEGAN.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the Prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

On Friday Dr. Schweininger said: "For the last nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having been travelling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsdorf, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact, that his whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweininger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in his face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweininger added this verdict: "With his extraordinarily robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach ninety."

In Dr. Schweininger's brief absences from Friedrichsdorf, Dr. Chrysander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely ill on Wednesday, he rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table with his assembled family, to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding.

FIRM TO THE END.

He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly upon the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States. Count von Rantzau, the Prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health.

The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The "Temps" compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all, on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas, Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many even in Germany. The article inquired grimly: "What sort of funeral will the millions of Socialists give him, who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

GRIEF IN THIS CITY.

SORROW OF THE GERMANS AT THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S END.

Although it did not reach this city until evening, the news of Bismarck's death was not long in finding its way about the town. The first impression produced was one of surprise, for, in spite of the fact that it was generally known that Bismarck was in a serious condition, his death was not expected so soon. In those quarters of the town where Germans are most numerous the news spread quickly, and manifestations of sorrow were general.

Many prominent and influential Germans of

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LOUISE & CO., the prominent milliners, have removed to their new and more commodious building at 124 1/2 Ave., and have closed the premises at 24 Ave. occupied by them for many years.—Adv.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

PEACE TERMS THE CHIEF TOPICS OF INTEREST.

NO DISPOSITION TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO MCKINLEY—HOOLEY AND THE NOBILITY—DOINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 30.—The progress of peace negotiations is discussed here with dignity and reserve by the press. English interest centres upon the disposition to be made of the Philippines, but there is no disposition to influence the American Government unduly. President McKinley will be respected if he deals with all questions arising from the war as American questions, without regard for England's interest in them, or, to speak more accurately, in one of them. Whatever disappointment there may be if the Americans decide to withdraw from the Philippines, Englishmen will not question President McKinley's duty to consider solely the real interests of the United States. England never yet has conducted her own diplomacy for the convenience of any neutral nation, and she will not expect Americans to be influenced by any consideration except enlightened self-interest.

There is, moreover, a general conviction that whether or not the Americans hold the Philippines and join England and Japan in Chinese affairs, great gains have been scored during the last six months by moral support and friendly feeling. Englishmen are fully aware that they have been on the right side, whereas Continental Europe has blundered more or less, and that whatever may be done with the Philippines America has been drawn into close accord with England on all questions.

The practical mercantile community sums up the matter in this way: "It will have a good effect upon English trade with America, as Germany and France will find out to their cost." This discovery has already been made by those countries; French and German merchants are already complaining bitterly of the cancellation of orders and the shrinkage of trade with America.

President McKinley continues to receive warm tributes of admiration from the English press. "The Spectator" to-day declares that he has become as clear and firm as if he were a man of business at the head of a great factory. The same journal contends that the American system has twice during a generation proved itself a strong one in a dangerous crisis, and that Europe has been hasty in rejecting the idea of an elective monarchy on the ground that it is fatal to stability and strength.

The vigor with which the war has been prosecuted by General Miles in Porto Rico is commended by nearly all writers, and the quickness and definiteness with which President McKinley has answered the Spanish overtures for peace are accepted as proofs that he knows instinctively what the American people want, and feels that he has, like Lincoln, political authority over the Nation requisite for shaping policies of momentous importance. Nearly all the writers, in their eagerness to have the Americans remain in the Philippines, lay stress upon the injustice and immorality of handing over the rebels to their old Spanish masters; but the wisest journals, like "The Economist," admit that no more difficult problem has arisen in modern history than the future of the islands, and that the solution must be worked out primarily by the United States and Spain, and not by European Powers.

The Continental and English press unite in describing President McKinley's terms of peace as just and magnanimous.

Hooley's disclosures have justified Lord Charles Beresford's warning against the power of money in English society. A more scandalous story was never heard in the Bankruptcy Court. His plan of operations in purchasing and selling companies involved traffic in gilded titles, names. Sometimes he purchased peers outright, but often he paid bribes to deacons from smart sets who introduced noble lords or procured the use of their names. When the front sheet of a prospectus was illumined with the names of eminent directors, he left his solicitors free to explain the details of the business which was recapitalized, and quieted and "squared" city editors with troublesome pens. The difference between the present market value of Dunlops and the amount for which the company was recapitalized is little less than \$12,000,000. This shrinkage in value measures the losses of credulous investors, whose eyes were dazzled by the use of brilliant social names. The names on the front sheet of that prospectus are said by Hooley to have cost between 100,000 and 150,000, and the secret press fund was £76,000.

Lord De La Warr, the Duke of Somerset and other peers whose names have played a prominent part in Hooley's enterprises have not yet been heard in their own defense; but the bankruptcy of the company implies a conspiracy to defraud the investors. Some of these titled stock-pigeons will find it difficult to meet the charge that a most scandalous use has been made of their names and social position.

After these shocking disclosures of corruption and immorality in current methods of stock promotion, Parliament will be compelled to take up the question of reforming the companies law. Stock promotion is a necessary and legitimate expedient for bringing new enterprises into the market, but stringent safeguards need to be established against the purchase of eminent names.

Hooleyism has, however, more morals for smart society than for the commercial community. Social London has, indeed, been thrown into a flurry of excitement by Hooley's sudden indictment of many of the smartest people in the West End. Little else is talked about, except the series of disclaimers which have appeared from the Duke of Somerset, Lord Warwick, Lord Winchester, Lord Albemarle and other titled persons implicated. The denial which excites more ridicule than any other is Lord Albemarle's, since it involves the confession that a large check was received and explains it as the result of a deal in another undertaking.

Apart from this masque of snobbery and jobbery in the Bankruptcy Court, this has been a stagnant week. The Liberals have won a brilliant victory in Reading, and Sir William Harcourt has made one of his old-fashioned fighting speeches in Hertford, filled with political gibes and empty of all matters of party policy. Legislation is now in an advanced stage for the early close of the session. The Prisons bill is a meagre reform measure, arming the Home Secretary with discretion, of which he already has too much, and enabling Parliament to debate any details of prison management once every year. A much more important measure is the Criminal Evidence bill, which opens the mouth of every accused prisoner and allows him to prove his innocence if he can do so. It is one of the marvels of the English conservative spirit that so salutary a reform has been delayed so long.

Lord Minto's appointment as Governor-General of Canada is regarded as a safe rather than a

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WINNING PORTO RICO.

THE INHABITANTS WELCOME AMERICAN TROOPS.

SPANISH FORCES WILL PROBABLY BE CONCENTRATED AT SAN JUAN—SEVENTY LIGHTERS CAPTURED.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Thursday, July 28, evening, via St. Thomas, Friday, July 29 (delayed in transmission).—The American conquest of Porto Rico has begun auspiciously. The Spanish have abandoned Ponce, the principal port on the southern coast of the island, and in many respects its most progressive city. Last night General Miles landed, and this morning took possession and raised the Stars and Stripes. The inhabitants received the Americans with open arms, and gave them the wildest and most exaggerated welcome, indicating that the population was ripe for the revolt which was predicted as soon as the American troops touched the shores.

The forces landed at Guanica on Monday have been moved, and now hold the terminus of the railway connecting Yauco with Ponce. They encountered no opposition except on Tuesday morning at daylight, when the advance skirmishers pushed into a force of Spaniards occupying a house on the Yauco road. The skirmishers under a hot fire fell back, and then again came gallantly forward, driving the enemy for a mile from the fortification into the bush. In the encounter three Americans were wounded: Captain Edward J. Gibbons, Company A, shot in the left leg; Captain B. A. Bostwick, Company L, in the left arm, slightly, and Private James Drummond, Company K, in the neck. The enemy lost three killed and fourteen wounded.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

After the action it was believed that the enemy intended to contest the advance from Guanica, and General Miles made preparations to send General Wilson's troops to Ponce, with a view of throwing them between Ponce and the enemy, and closing in on the latter from both directions. He sent word to Captain Higginson, of the battleship Massachusetts, yesterday, to be ready to cover the landing to-day. An officer accordingly was sent ashore yesterday afternoon to formally demand the surrender of the port of Ponce, three miles from the city of Ponce. The officer was greatly surprised to learn that not only the port, but the city of Ponce was ready to capitulate.

The Spanish commandant, Julian San Martin, with a thousand men, without artillery, had been taken completely by surprise by the invasion occurring in this quarter. On the advice of the British Consul he decided to make no resistance. A force of marines was immediately landed from the Annapolis, and the American flag was hoisted over the Custom House in the port of Ponce. In the night the Spanish troops retired from the city along the high road toward San Juan, where it is probable that Captain-General Macias will eventually concentrate all the Spanish forces in the island.

In the morning General Miles established headquarters at the Custom House, and raised the American flag.

PRIZES IN THE HARBOR.

Among the prizes found in the harbor were seventy lighters used in loading sugar on ships, and these were used instead of cutters to convey the troops ashore. Not a man or animal was injured in the debarkation.

The scene when the soldiers reached the wharves along the water front was remarkable. Thousands of residents of the city, men, women and children, lined the water front, and shouts of joy and cries of "Viva los Americanos," "Buenos dias" and "Puerto Rico Libre" greeted them. The soldiers were received like liberators rather than intruders. The red-shirted bombards (firemen) came down to the wharf in a body and cheered lustily. Captain Lyons, with Company K of the 10th Regiment, immediately marched to the city and established a provost guard in the municipal building, the soldiers being billeted in the frescoed and gold-decorated rooms of the alcaide.

On every hand the greatest satisfaction was shown. Women dressed themselves in their brightest gowns, and waved their hands and smiled as the troops marched through the streets. Public vehicles did a thriving business in conveying the curious to the harbor to view the American ships. The doors of the merchant houses were opened, and the whole city presented the appearance of celebrating a festival. The poor are especially happy.

A PICTURESQUE CITY.

The city of Ponce is romantic and picturesque, with buildings of old Moorish and Spanish architecture. Its broad plaza and blue, pink and green tiled houses present a pleasing appearance, and its streets are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are mostly native Porto Ricans, a well-defined race, resulting from a blend of Spanish and original Caribs, with a sprinkling of foreigners, mostly French and Germans and a few English and Americans.

All the approaches to the city are carefully guarded to-night. General Henry will effect a junction with General Wilson here as soon as possible, and their troops will await the arrival of the other troops now on the way. The military road to San Juan is broad and well beaten, and will offer no such difficulty to the passage of artillery and supply trains as did the rocky and almost unbroken trails of Cuba to the advance of General Shafter.

FIRING NORTH OF PONCE.

The Spanish made a stand at a small town, resisting General Henry's advance, seven miles north of Ponce to-night. Artillery fire could be seen distinctly as the dispatch-boat bearing this news left the harbor at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Information received by General Miles indicates that there are less than 7,000 Regulars and 5,000 volunteers in the island.

Generals Miles and Wilson, with their staffs, accompanied by the British, French, German and Danish consuls, called upon the Alcaldes this afternoon. The latter gave them a gracious welcome, and asked to be advised as to General Miles's desires with regard to the government of the city. General Miles informed him that it was not his purpose to interfere in any way with the local government, and advised the Alcaldes to conduct his administration as usual. He said, however, that all persons having arms given by the Spanish must give them up or be treated as enemies. The Alcaldes answered that this should be done.

At the conclusion of the conference, which was brief, the American officers stepped to the balcony of the municipal building, overlooking the Plaza, where several thousand people, including the Fire Department and a number of bands, were assembled. The crowd cheered General Miles, and the American bands played National airs.

Camp Black Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. Adv., excursion column.—Adv.

BASIS FOR PEACE ARRANGED.

MOMENTOUS IMPORTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND M. CAMBON.

ONLY CONSENT OF THE MADRID CABINET NEEDED TO END THE WAR.

Washington, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the President, Ambassador Cambon of France and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the Government of Spain and the Government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid Cabinet to bring the war to an end.

VAST POWERS OF AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish Government appointing him Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

With these credentials authorizing him to speak as Plenipotentiary for the Government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American Cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion, with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement.

MODIFICATION OF AMERICAN TERMS.

After strong argument, the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon, as Plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

A MEMORABLE CONFERENCE. M. CAMBON RECEIVES REPLY.

DISCUSSION OF PEACE TERMS BY THE PRESIDENT AND AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

Washington, July 30.—The profoundly important results developed to-day came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last only a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented, last Tuesday, M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The President himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the Ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain.

The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the Government within his very complete instructions.

DISCUSSING THE TERMS.

The meeting was held in the President's library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as Plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaud, first secretary of the French Embassy, to interpret them into French, as the Ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebaud took only fifteen minutes.

Then began the discussion point by point. The President and the Ambassador addressed each other directly, with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the Ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification.

M. CAMBON'S PLEA FOR SPAIN.

This accomplished, the Ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the President, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the President and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaud with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the Ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The President spoke with equal frankness, and in the long discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

THE MODIFICATION NOT KNOWN.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of American interests in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant to the United States coaling stations

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WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

At the conference between the President and Ambassador Cambon, results of the most momentous importance were reached. A basis for peace was arranged, needing only ratification by the Spanish Cabinet to put an end to the war. M. Cambon was clothed with full plenipotentiary powers to act for Spain. A modification of the terms demanded by the United States was agreed to. Advices from Ponce, Porto Rico, show that the campaign is proceeding auspiciously. Concentration of the Spanish forces around San Juan has been made probable by General Miles's successful operations in the southern part of the island.

General Merritt and Admiral Dewey have both sent dispatches to Washington announcing the arrival of the General at Cavite. The remainder of the expedition is only a few days behind him. Admiral Dewey also states that Aguinaldo has become so defiant in his attitude that it will take a large force to subdue the islands.

GEN. MERRITT AT MANILA.

TAKES COMMAND OF FORCES.

VISITS ADMIRAL DEWEY AND AWAITS REPORTS OF OFFICERS WHO PRECEDED HIM.

Manila, July 27.—The United States transport Newport, with Major-General Wesley Merritt on board, arrived here yesterday. All were well on board.

Nothing decisive has happened as yet, but it is expected that operations against the Spaniards will begin in a few days.

General Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite Arsenal.

The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, General Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him, and made himself familiar with the situation, General Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

The remaining transports are expected to arrive to-morrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam Island.

The troops encamped at Paranao have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila, being such, on account of the heavy rains, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

General Merritt's expedition included the transports Omaha, City of Para, Indiana and Morgan City, which left San Francisco June 27, carrying 3,600 officers and men under Brigadier-General McArthur, the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28, with 600 men, and the transport Newport, which sailed on June 29, with 800 men, under the immediate command of General Merritt.

Altogether there were 5,000 officers and men in the third party. The first expedition carried 1,500 men, and the second carried 2,500 men, so that General Merritt has under his command 11,000 men.

GENERAL MERRITT'S DISPATCH.

DEWEY ANNOUNCES THAT IT WILL TAKE A LARGE FORCE TO SUBDU

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

Washington, July 30.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

"Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington.

"Cavite, July 25.—Arrived to-day about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

"MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding."

The Navy Department has made public the following:

"Cavite, July 23.

"Secretary of the Navy.

"Merritt arrived yesterday in the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days."

A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance, and that it would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

NATIVES FEAR SPAIN'S RULE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 30.—The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have called upon the American press for aid in directing public opinion to support the plan for the retention of the islands by the United States.

While the islanders wish to govern themselves, they desire that the United States should establish a protectorate over the Philippine group.

America, they say, cannot dishonor the pledges given by Congress, General Pratt and Wildman and by Admiral Dewey, and they contend, to abandon the country to Spain would mean a resumption of the spoils system and a return to the disorder attendant upon Spanish sway.

SPANIARDS LEARNING THE TRUTH.

Manila, July 25, via Hong Kong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming, and that the contest is utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers, and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessities of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant, but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness, and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory, and the Americans are idle, which has given rise to a report that they have determined to suspend operations until September, and that by that time peace will probably be concluded. Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline Islands and the Ladrone Islands, and possibly abandon the Philippine Islands, with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts, they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards

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